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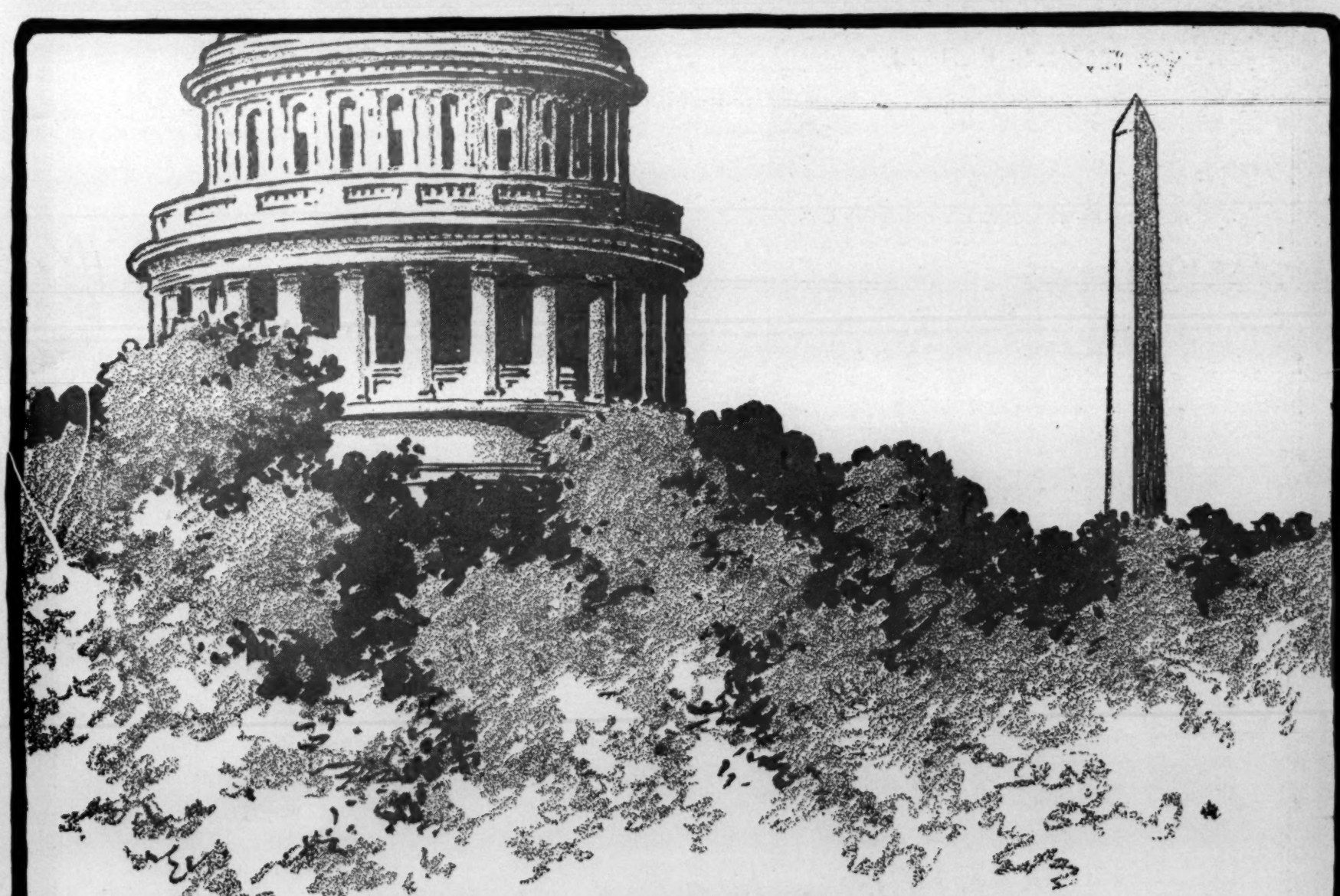
The Suffragist



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Notes of the Week

Indiana Suffrage Plank

THE Democratic National Committee of Indiana meeting recently drew up the state platform on which the Democratic campaign will be waged for congressional seats in the fall. It is generally understood that the platform was made in Washington and that it will serve as a model for the platforms in other states. On this account the suffrage plank has a national rather than a local significance. It is as follows:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending federal amendment granting equal franchise to women, and pledge the legislature of Indiana, if Democratic, to ratify promptly such amendment; and if not nationally enacted, we pledge the Democratic Party of Indiana to amend the Constitution of our state granting equal franchise to women in Indiana; and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party."

The State Supreme in Louisiana

JUST before the passage of the state suffrage bill by the legislature of Louisiana the governor issued a statement, typical of the blind prejudice which still prevails in certain regions of the country in regard to national suffrage. The governor, reckoning without the women, has based his statement purely upon the political expediency of suffrage.

Judging by the usual legislative delays his expectations that each state would have time to pass suffrage measures might have been realized. Then each state would have retained its sovereignty before any action by the United States Senate. Again the governor forgot about the work of the women. His statement is interesting because of its strangely local aspect and its lack of comprehension of a world situation.

"As a matter of policy, the state should forestall national suffrage by adopting state suffrage, and keeping control over the electorate of Louisiana in the hands of the state as far as possible. If we surrender our sovereignty in this issue, it will be only the beginning of a condition in which the states of the Union will become about as individually effective as an English shire.

"For the protection of the state and the state's rights, it seems to me our leaders must realize that this question should be submitted to the voters at once if we are not to have national, rather than state, woman suffrage.

"Let all of the states make national control of suffrage unnecessary and undebatable by granting equal suffrage through the state constitutions, and thus retain control of the whole question of suffrage ourselves, and, with it, our sovereignty."

Women Workers

THE need for women to fill positions of all sorts is as large as three hundred demands a week received by one employment bureau in New York. The New York State Branch of the Woman's Labor Board has been handling a business as large as this ever since it started work. It operates on a democratic basis and charges no fee to the employer or to the employee. Its reports show that the greatest number of applications is for women to work power machines. Much of the work desired is necessary to maintain the armies in France.

Miss Marie L. Obenauer says in connection with the work of this Bureau, "It takes four men to maintain one fighting man at the front and just about one 'man' in four is a woman. A million and a half men at the front means six million 'men' at the back, of whose one million and a half are women."

During one week requests for six hundred factory workers were received. There were only sixty women to fill the positions. In industry as in politics women have passed the stage of begging and pleading, and now demand. As Mary E. Drier said recently at the tenth biennial convention of the National League Women Workers in Wellesley, Massachusetts:

"We need workers—workers honest and true in factories and shops. We must be willing to sacrifice whatever is necessary, but let us understand what we are doing and not be fooled or tricked into outrageous hours, inadequate wages and other unfavorable working conditions."

With the ballot in one hand and the need for their labor in the other, women will be in a better position to get a square deal than ever before.

British Women Work For Recognition

BRITISH suffragists are working to have a law passed which will restore citizenship to British women married to aliens. In England, as in this country, women lose their citizenship when they marry aliens. This regulation has prevailed in England since 1870. Clearly women should have the same privilege as men of choosing their nationality.

The English suffragists are interested also at the present time in establishing what women are eligible to vote, the franchise laws in England being much more complicated than in this country. The *Common Cause* has a paragraph dealing with the case of a woman living with her parents.

"Continual questions are being raised as to how the Representation of the People Act affects the daughter resident in her parents' house. She can qualify for both the Parliamentary and Local Government votes if, during the necessary six months—*i. e.*, from last October 15—she has paid rent for her room and owned the furniture which it contains, the only difference being that, in the first case, her age must be thirty or over, in the second twenty-one or over. Many registration officers are, it is true, refusing to admit her right to register. The daughter at home should, however, insist on claiming the Parliamentary and Local votes. Before the passing of this year's Act, men had the Parliamentary and Local votes on a lodger qualification, and the fact of lodging in a parents' house was universally recognized as a qualification to vote."

The College Woman's Intelligence Bureau

A COLLEGE Woman's Intelligence Bureau will be established in hundreds of towns this summer. The bureau will cooperate with other local food conservation agencies now organized.

These bureaus are being started by college girls who took the Food Administration's food conservation courses this past winter while they were at school.

The purpose of these bureaus is to answer any question that may arise in the mind of the housekeeper in following the program of the Food Administration and to give her the benefit of the specialized training in food science these girls have received during the past winter.

"If Mrs. Duncan wants a week's wheatless menus of perfectly balanced meals, by notifying the College Woman's Intelligence Bureau in her town to this effect, that day the menu will be sent to her," explained Dean Olin Templin, of the United States Food Administration. "If Mrs. James wants to know how many calories a quart of milk contains in comparison to a pound of porterhouse steak, she can have that information in a few minutes by telephoning to the College Woman's Intelligence Bureau. If Mrs Morrison wants some information concerning the cold-pack method, a member of the bureau can either tell her over the phone or go to Mrs. Morrison's home, where she can go carefully over the whole process of the cold-pack method.

"These are only a few of the many little daily services that a College Woman's Intelligence Bureau can give to any community."

Woman Suffrage in Berlin

ACCORDING to the Berlin *Tageblatt*, a woman's mass meeting to urge woman suffrage was held in Berlin a few weeks ago. It was arranged by middle class Socialist women. The speakers dwelt upon the achievements of women during the war, especially as workers in munition factories, and stated that not only the German women, but the German people neened woman suffrage. Frau Mary Stritt, one of the principal speakers at the meeting, referred to the ized countries, especially in America and England.

The Country Demands It

PUBLIC opinion seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of granting suffrage to women now. The following list embraces only a few of the endorsements made in the last few months, indicating the tremendous wave of public opinion which has been brought to bear upon the President and Congress for favorable action on the amendment:

Abraham Lincoln Center (Class in religion) Chicago.
All Political Parties:
1. The Democratic Party
2. The Progressive Party
3. The Prohibition Party
4. The Republican Party
5. The Socialist Party

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America
American Alliance of Civil Service Women
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Railroad Workers
American Federation of Teachers
American Business Woman's Association
American National Retail Jeweler's Association
American Nurses Association
American Public Health Association
Amoskeag Grange, Patrons of Husbandry
Anti-Saloon League of America
Author's League of America
Arkansas State Bar Association
Bindery Women's Union, Chicago
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Brotherhood of Truckers
Business Men of Fargo
Cambridge (Mass.) City Council
Canal Zone Employes
Chicago Women's Trade Union League
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Citizens of Chattanooga
Citizens of Vernon and Wilberger Counties
Collegiate Alumnae Association
Colorado Springs Citizens
Colorado Supreme Court
Connecticut Citizens
Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee
Contemporary Club of New Jersey
Danish-Norwegian Editorial Association
Daughters of the American Revolution (Utah Chapter)
Democratic Executive Committee of Dede County, Florida
Democratic National Executive Committee
Daughters of 1918, Chicago
Federation of Agriculture (N. Y.)
Federated Club, N. D.
Federation Grade Teachers, Minnesota
Federation of Labor, Alabama
Federation of Womens' Clubs
Federation of Labor, Madison, Wisconsin
Federation of Women's Clubs, Hope, N. D.
Farmer's National Congress (or Farm Congress)
Friendly Sons of Israel
Friends, Quakers
Florida Federation of Women's Clubs
General Federation Women's Clubs, at Hot Springs, Arkansas
General Sunday School Convention of Universalist Churches
Grand Council United Commercial Travelers
Grade Teachers Union
Great Hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees
Humanitarian Cult
Indiana Council of Defense
Indiana State Democratic Committee
Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce
International Council of Women
International Council of Nurses
International Convention of Carpenters and Joiners
International Glove Workers' Union
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge
International Sheet Metal Workers' Association
International Typographical Union
International Iron Moulders
Kentucky Federation Women's Clubs
Knoxville, Tennesse, Organizations
Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association (Western Delegation)
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association
Legislature—Arizona
Legislature—California
Legislatures—Idaho, Washington, Kansas
Legislature—Montana
Legislature—North Dakota
Legislature—New York
Legislature—Oregon
Legislature—Rhode Island
Legislature—Texas
Legislature—Utah
Liberty Loan Com., State of Utah
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen
Men and Religion Forward Movement
Methodist Episcopal Church—General Conference
Methodist Episcopals—North Montana
Michigan Dem. State Central Committee
Minnesota Federal Trades Association
Minnesota—Citizens of
National Convention of Business Women
National Education Association
National Party Candidates
National Trades Union League
National Grange
National American Letter Carries' Association
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Council, Daughters of America
National Farmer's Congress
National League of Nursing Education
National Miners' Federation
National Organization for Public Health Nursing
National Purity Conference
National Society of the Friends
National Women's Central Trade Union
National Woman's Relief Corps
National Women's Single Tax League
National Women's Trade Union League
National Order of Maccabees
National Street Railway Association
Negro National Educational Congress
National Editorial Association (1917)
National Conference of Unitarians
National Spiritualists Convention
National Council of Congregationalists
National Association of Wall Paper Printers and Color Mixers
National Universalists Convention
New Haven Teachers' League—Conecticut
New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs
New Jersey State Organization of Public Health of Newark
New Jersey State Organization—Public Health Nursing
New Jersey State Nurses
New York Letter Carriers
North Montana Conference—Methodist Episcopal Church
Ohio Delegation
Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. (General Assembly)
Painters Union
Patriotic Order of Sons of America
Patrolmen's Benevolent Association
Philadelphia Meeting of Friends—Penna.
Plymouth Council of Sociology
Political Workers—Third Cong. Dist. of Conn.
Portland Council of Parent-Teacher Associations
Republican Party of Indiana Convention
Republican Committee of New York County
Republican Convention (N. C.)
Republican National Committee
Sailors and Soldiers Home Club—"Little Theater"
Sectional Central Labor Council—Spokane, Washington
South Side Business Men's Association
State Council of Defense—Indiana
State Normal and Industrial College, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.
St. Catherine's Welfare Association
Southern Labor Congress
Southern Conference for Education and Industry
Sixth, Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-third Ward Civic Leagues, Chicago
Tri-State Grain Growers' Association
Teacher's Association of Milwaukee
Trades Council, New Haven, Conn. Union
United Presbyterian Churches of North America
United Textile Workers of America
United Mine Workers
United National Association of Post-Office Clerks
U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations
Woman's Civil Service of the U. S.
Western Federation of Miners
Women's Peace Party
Woman's Auxiliary of the Foresters of America
Women's Relief Association of Maccabees

The Indian Woman

By Gertrude Bonnin (Zitkala-Sa)

THE Smithsonian Institute with its Indian relics is of all interesting places in Washington, the most fascinating for me. There are the Indian blankets gorgeous in color. Human experiences condensed into ancient symbols are woven in them. Baskets, pottery, bead-work and porcupine embroidery have their designs of symbols full of hidden heart lore. These symbols are secret doors leading to unknown wealth of earth legends. Their striking appearance lures the roving eye of the sight-seer. For a fleeting moment they hold the interest, conjuring up the vivid pictures of the past. Too often a scant knowledge of real history detracts from the proportions of pictures, for the eye becomes congealed upon the stone axe and the tomahawk.

The very next time you visit the museum, observe the Indian relics with a new light upon it. At this instant, dwell particularly upon the work of the Indian woman. You will be surprised, perhaps, to find that a goodly part of all the Indian relics have been made by her persevering hands. Our Navajo sister, sitting bareheaded under the great sky, wove into the Chief's blanket themes of eternity, earth and infinite space. The alternating stripes of black and white, "the roads of life" are like the endless succession of night and day. The four corners of the square represent earth, and the cross within its center, a sky-symbol, star. She is a patient historian weaving mythological references, religious ceremonial symbols with occasional new ideas thrown in. Of recent years, the stars and stripes have appeared in the Indian art work. It is a record of a transitional period.

BASKETS, pottery, beadwork and porcupine embroidery, together with the making of tents and all the garments worn by the tribe, were made by the Indian woman, after tanning the skins her hunter-warrior husband brought to her. She dried the meat the husband procured; and, gathering berries, also dried them. This was the way she preserved food for future use. Dehydrating foods was an Indian idea.

THE Indian woman, preparing the daily meals was a most generous hostess. Perpetually encouraged by her husband, she delighted in sharing with friends and strangers alike.

Then when a sudden attack necessitated the men to rush instantly to battle, she assumed the responsibility of taking the old and infirm with the children to places of safety. Scanning the situation with a trained eye, she acted quickly. She moved. The warrior, relieved of the care of the camp, fought unhampered. He won his victories because he had an equal partner in the Indian woman. Naturally the glory of battles won belongs in part to the Indian woman. No Indian warrior has ever denied it.

IN the ancient councils, the Indian woman's voice was heard and heeded. In the Iroquois Confederacy, she nominated the chiefs, later confirmed by popular vote. Descent was traced on the mother's side. The maxim in the Heart of Blackstone, "The condition of the offspring follows that of the mother" reads like an old familiar legend to the Indian woman, so well had the wampum belt spelled democracy.

When Columbus stumbled upon this continent a paradoxical thing happened. He spotted the home of world democracy, but for a time upset the equal suffrage of the Indian. Not only did the Indian woman lose caste, but her better half was swept off his feet also. Both passed into non-entity under our constitution. They became wards of the government. During a long period of misunderstandings, bloodsheds and warship for the Indian, we had much to learn, both the Red and White American.

Government treaties for vast acres of ceded lands brought an inheritance of land and money to the present generation of Indians. Friends, wishing to protect this property, inadvertantly brought wardship upon the proud head of the American Indian. The Great Wampum Belt, embalmed, was laid away in state, in our Museum.

YET we must remember that we are fighting for world democracy; and that the Indian race, though a major part non-citizens, is a volunteer in our army.

The voice of the present day calling for justice to the Indian, falls upon deaf ears. That an Indian population of a million and a half has dwindled to about 300,000 today escapes the recognition of the average man and woman. Approximately three-fourths of the present Indian race is non-citizen. Those called citizens are restricted, *camouflage* citizens, yet this fact fails to strike the heart and conscience of Americans.

I BELIEVE when our United States History is revised, a new page will tell all this and more. It will give forth the information that over 6,000 Indian men are in our army and that some have already spilled their blood in the trenches in defense of world "democracy." Eight million dollars have been subscribed by the Indians to the first and second Liberty Loans. The quality of Indian patriotism is yet to be excelled. He stands in the front ranks of volunteer service. The Indian woman bravely encourages her men to this heroic service to the motherland. She too is doing her share in the Red Cross, knitting and sewing for the boys in khaki.

It is with great pleasure and gratitude the Indian race learns that the first lady of the land honored their loyalty to country by giving some of our new warships Indian names. This kind act of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is a reminder which tells louder than words that the Indian is still alive, very much alive at heart. The Indian problem, in short, is in our midst.

IN his patroitism the Indian is one hundred per cent American, citizen or non-citizen. There is a hazy statement that the Indian's ignorance makes guardianship necessary. If the Indian may not use the arm of his own judgment, how then shall he develop the muscle of responsibility? The protection of property should mean restriction upon the unscrupulous and not the disfranchisement of the property owner.

The American soldiers, among whom are the cream of the Indian race, are giving their lives that the blessings of a world-democracy may be enjoyed in our own land, a democracy that will not exclude their own mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts. American women and the Indian race love America no less than those enjoying full citizenship. Has not the time now come in America to enfranchise women and the Indian race, en masse?

Near the Goal

ALL that now stands between American womanhood and a co-partnership with man in the business of managing the nation is the United States Senate. The House of Representatives has placed itself upon record in favor of the constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote in all states for all officials at all elections.

There is no doubt as to where the majority of men of the nation stand. They have come to understand that in a democracy where liberty and freedom are the watchwords there can be no more election day disqualification because of sex than there can be because of color, religion or wealth. The amendment will carry if put up to the people.

But the Senate first has to vote favorably. President Wilson has come to the aid of suffrage forces with an urgent appeal to the Senate to permit the people to settle the question. He asks the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment before the end of the session.

The Senate is not asked to decide the question for the voters of America. It is requested to let the voters themselves decide the question. Any senator, regardless of party affiliation, who votes against the submission of this suffrage amendment to the people, or who gives assistance in the well used senatorial program of procrastination, should be marked for defeat and should be succeeded by a man who will keep step with progress.

It is high time that senatorial reactionaries muffle their anti-suffrage arguments and permit their more progressive colleagues to pay our debt of gratitude to the women of America.—*Atlantic City Gazette-Review, June 18, 1918.*

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department

Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

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The Senate Filibuster

WE face this second postponement of a vote on suffrage only because President Wilson failed to work with sufficient earnestness and determination for the amendment.

Is his support of this measure mere pretense? He called last week for the enfranchisement of the women of all the world. This week he fails in his support of the enfranchisement of the women of his own country. In the Congress which he completely dominates, he allows the members of the party which he leads to prevent the passage of the amendment by a filibuster.

Why did he not go to the Senate and see this measure through as he has so many others? He could have led the suffrage amendment to success and he did not do so. American women are forced to doubt his professions of interest in their participation in the democracy for which the world is fighting. The patience of women cannot be taxed much longer.

The President's Opportunity

By John D. Barry

DURING the past few months the President has been impressed by the arguments in favor of the federal amendment as the most convenient means of securing political equality. Moreover, he knows that the war has emphasized the political inability of women even while it has inspired them to the most generous service. He also knows that while the agitation for political equality goes on it uses a tremendous amount of energy that might be released to helping on the war. He must also be concerned by the granting of suffrage to women in Canada and England. Then, too, his own appeals in behalf of democracy have been adroitly used by the women and have caused him some very natural solicitude.

IF the President were to make one of his sudden and dramatic visits to the Capitol and were to deliver to the Senate one of his beautiful and stirring addresses, the event would be of historic import. It would fix one of the most important dates in the story of woman's worldwide emancipation. The chances are that it would greatly weaken the opposition in the Senate and send the amendment flying to the legislatures, almost certain of victory. Incidentally, it would immensely strengthen the Administration and the Democratic Party.

If it is objected that the President has reason to be careful not to make too many visits to the Capitol and to avoid even seeming to drive the legislators there with a strong hand and to concentrate his energies on the war, it may be replied that suffrage is a matter directly related to the war, that war has made its speedy passage of considerable moment and that its importance would be in itself a justification of the President's action. It is on the human aspects of life that this administration is laying the greatest stress. Making the world safe for democracy is equivalent to making the world a place where human beings can live and function on a basis of equality. The President, with his genius for phrasemaking, could deliver an address before the Senate worthy of becoming a classic on feminism.

ALREADY the two great organizations of women, now working for the Federal Amendment, are planning what they shall do when the amendment carries. At once they will begin campaigning throughout the country. Next year the legislatures of forty-three states will be in session. If thirty-six ratify the amendment it will become a part of the Constitution. One argument to be used will be the unfairness of deyning the women of some states the vote in a Presidential election while the women vote in some other states. This argument, some of the suffragists believe, will be a means of establishing the amendment before the next Presidential election in 1920.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 17.*

The President's Last Word

AFTER a conference with President Wilson at the White House on Monday, June 24, in regard to the federal suffrage amendment which is to be voted on in the Senate, a delegation of senators suppotring the House resolution for submission to the states of a federal suffrage constitutional amendment predicted that the resolution would be passed by the Senate Thursday.

They said the President was "very enthusiastic" in his support of the amendment.

The President is understood to have reiterated his belief that the suffrage resolution is an important war measure and vital in its effects both upon this country and abroad.

The adoption of the resolution, the President is said to have told the senators, will prove a striking demonstration of the democracy existing in the United States.

Members of the delegation said the President feels it would be difficult for peoples of some foreign nations to understand the rejection of an equal franchise proposal in view of the often expressed democratic war aims of this country.

In most of the European nations the masses do not understand the distinction in the United States between federal and state jurisdiction, and for that reason the President is reported as feeling that an adverse vote on the resolution might be misinterpreted.

"The President is in the fight to win," said Senator Ransdall, of Louisiana, after the conference which the delegations had sought in preparation for the vote on the resolution scheduled for Thursday.

An attempt will be made, Democrats in charge of the resolution said, to set a definite hour on Thursday for a vote.

The following resolution introduced by Speaker Clark was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Democratic National Congressional Committee last night:

"Resolved, that the Democratic National Congressional Committee hereby places itself on record as being in favor of submitting the federal woman's suffrage amendment for ratification, and hopes that the Senate will vote to submit it at the present session."

Rose Winslow Appeals for Labor

LAST week Miss Rose Winslow, of New York, one of the most dramatic figures in the latter phases of the fight for suffrage, formerly a factory worker, who made one of the first appeals to the President on behalf of labor, was the speaker at a series of meetings held in Detroit, Michigan, to bring final pressure for cooperation from Senators Smith and Townsend.

The first meeting was held under the auspices of the Social Workers Branch of the National Woman's Party at McCollester Hall. In honor of Miss Winslow, who was sentenced to six months for picketing and protested by hunger-striking, the songs that have become identified with the prison chapter of the suffrage movement were sung at the big meeting, and were cheered by the audience.

Miss Winslow, as a labor woman, dealt with the attitude of organized labor on the suffrage amendment, and the necessity of its passage at this time as a safeguard to labor.

"The reason that women in industry have not been able to command equal pay for equal work is because they lack the group spirit," she said. "All development of men has been toward the group idea, and until women get to an equal point with men in the labor market they need the vote.

"That feeling of group consciousness is absolutely necessary in labor, but hitherto women have led too individualistic lives. They have hesitated to join trade unions, because they have felt their inferiority as workers, which is a very bad thing.

"Women have always been discriminated against in labor. They need the vote to give them a sense of power."

Miss Almedia Mandel was chairman of the decorations. Miss Irene Corns, who was an important member of the National Woman's Party in Connecticut, has moved to Detroit and was chairman of petitions for the mass meeting. Her committee was Esther Rapenport, Irene Corns, Laura MacDermont, Rose Rienke. Miss Rhea Miller, the able chairman of membership, appointed an active committee to secure members at the mass meeting. Miss Leah Huey was chairman of the ushers, aided by Miss Grace Griffin and Miss Hazlett Huey. Mrs. Dorothy Earle was in charge of the publicity and advertising.

The Final Demands

Miss Anita Pollitzer

MISS Anita Pollitzer, of Charleston, South Carolina, one of the most indefatigable war workers of that city, spent last week in Washington, engaging in what she considers "the most important of all war work," asking her state's Senators to recognize the value of women's services by giving them the vote.

Although Miss Pollitzer is a small and modest looking person, she is full of energy and bubbling over with enthusiasm. Most of this she puts into work for the soldiers of her city and their families. Her own work as artist is done in between times and during her summer "vacations." This summer she is to teach art at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

As a member of the Red Cross Civilian Relief Department in her city she visits the homes of soldiers, sees that they are provided for, investigates delay in the arrival of allotments from the soldier boys, and in general plays the part of godmother to their families.

In addition to all this, she is one of the most efficient state press chairmen that the National Woman's Party has. South Carolina sentiment is being gradually won over for the suffrage amendment and it is safe to credit a large part of this change to Miss Pollitzer.

Friends Yearly Meeting Protest to President

THE yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, meeting recently in New York City, passed unanimous resolutions in favor of federal suffrage, and sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Soceity of Friends in annual session assembled at 221 East 15th Street New York City; call upon thee to do all within thy power to urge upon the United States Senate the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

ELLWOOD BURDSALL, *Clerk.*
JOSEPHINE H. TILTON, *Asst. Clerk.*

The result of the fine response following the speeches at the meeting was the following resolution which was wired to Washington:

Resolved, that it is the concern of this Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends held at 221 East 15th Street, New York City, in annual session assembled that the United States should recognize the right of woman to a voice in her own government, particularly at a time like this when other nations are enfranchising their women.

And be it further resolved, that we call upon the President of the United States, and the two Senators from New York State to do all within their power to urge the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

And be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Wilson, the United States Senate, and Senator James Wardsworth, Jr. and Senator Wm. M. Calder.

ELLWOOD BURDSALL, *Clerk*
JOSEPHINE H. TILTON, *Asst. Clerk.*

Kansas City Athaeneum Appeals to President

MISS Alice Henkle spoke last week at an outdoor meeting in Swope Park, arranged by the Social Ethics Department of The Athaeneum, on the present suffrage blockade in Congress. She was introduced by Mrs. W. C. Curtis, President of the Athaeneum. Other federal amendment workers added their testimony, including Miss Anna Gilday, Mrs. Henry Ess and Miss Stella Jenkins. A large number of letters were sent to the President as a result of this meeting, asking him as the leader of his party to speak directly to the Senate on Suffrage.

The Kansas City Branch of the National Woman's Party entertained Miss Iris Calderhead at a suffrage tea at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City last week. Miss Calderhead is on her way to Colorado where she will cooperate with the work of the Colorado Branch of the Woman's Party, speaking in all sections of the State. Among the Kansas City hostesses were:

Mrs. Homer Reed, Mrs. H. B. Leaseus, Mrs. John T. Wayland, Miss Anna Gilday, Miss Stella Jenkins, Mrs. T. A. Tappan, Mrs. Lucille Tappan Moreland, Mrs. T. F. Callahan, Mrs. A. Still Craig, Mrs. J. M. Hazelton, Mrs. E. A. Burkhardt, Mrs. T. S. McMillen, Mrs. J. J. Riley, Mrs. T. W. Schaefer, Mrs. Mark Salisbury, Mrs. Sara Green, Mrs. H. R. Malmsley, Miss Lena Haag, Miss E. V. Kyneston.

Final resolutions urging Missouri Senators to stand by the President and pass the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure when it comes up in the Senate June 27 were passed by a mass meeting held at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, with Miss Iris Calderhead as the speaker.

A suffrage picket who refused to rehearse that shameful chapter of suffrage history, since the picket had "vindicated itself by the passage of suffrage in the House," Miss Calderhead urged the large audience of men and women present to gather in all of the eleventh hour credit possible: "The Republicans in the Senate are ready with more than two-thirds of their votes for the federal suffrage amendment, and it is the Democrats who must catch up if they wish to be in the democratic—with a small d— column when the suffrage vote is taken in a few days." Miss Calderhead will speak at a series of meetings in Colorado next week.

Suffrage First

The following statement by Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania chairman of the National Woman's Party, was given out at the headquarters, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia:

The Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party has been asked to support candidates in Pennsylvania in return for empty promises.

We have nothing to do with any political bargaining, but we insist that, at this time in history no statesman can fail to see that what seemed a matter of abstract justice a few years ago is now a question to be settled at once on a basis not only of political expediency, but of national war-time efficiency and of world democracy.

We, therefore, congratulate both political parties in Pennsylvania that all candidates for Governor and most of those for other important offices have declared for suffrage as a war measure and we expect the Legislature of 1919 to ratify the suffrage amendment.

At present, however, our energies are bent on the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment by the United States Senate. Senator Jones's reason for postponing the vote in the Senate shows that the Democratic Party has assumed responsibility for passing the amendment.

The Democrats in New York are making an appeal to the women voters, but until the Senate acts favorably the Democrats have actually given nothing to the women of the United States. The same is true of the Republicans.

The National Woman's Party represents not merely an organization of suffragists, but the interests of all American women, and patriotic American women will be satisfied with nothing less than their immediate national enfranchisement.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Japanese Suffrage

By Komako Kimara

The following interesting outline of the feminist situation in Japan by Komako Kimura announces an oriental suffrage magazine. This quaint analysis from an oriental woman indicates clearly the awakening of the women of the East.

UNDER a supremely masculine policy, the laws of the country to which I belong are constructed so that no women have power to enter into the political circle. Yet any fundamental understanding of the duties and rights of our social existence cannot be had without political self-realization. In Japan, where I belong, though there are a few women who want to explain the rights and capacities of their sex, they must keep the mouth closed and remain dumb. Such is my country.

I shall not criticize Europe now fighting for life, but here in this Untied States, where I am living and observing, the woman suffrage movement is successful almost everywhere, and is advancing with steady steps. In 1869 the state of Wyoming won the right of woman suffrage. And then, last year, in 1917, New York state brilliantly gained its right of suffrage. Even now in all the other states the fight is going steadily on, led by prominent suffragists. It is really a wonder of wonders.

On the 27th of October, 1917, on the day of the great parade on Fifth Avenue, in New York, I marched with the women, and I beheld a systematic and magnificent sight. At that time I could not refrain from thinking about our lovely country and the condition of our sisters in Japan.

The secluded dream of the masculine policy of our country was awakened by the sound of bombardment from American Black Ships (we called Kuro Fune). This was more than fifty years ago, just about the time that the pioneer suffragists in the United States stood on the firm rock of political self-realization and beheld the dawn of the suffrage movement. There is no doubt that in our country this movement has lingered far behind. Yet there, too, this atmosphere, the atmosphere of the suffragist movement, is undeniable. It is our social and evolutional destiny. Woman suffrage is the high tide which is dashing toward yonder shore, rolling in on waves of good and evil.

THE great conflict in Europe is giving strength to this movement and will carry forward its advancement. On the 16th day of March, 1913, I proclaimed women suffrage in the midst of Tokio—this was the very first suffrage meeting in Japan—and organized Shin Shin Fujin Kai (The New True Woman Society), and published the magazine Shin Shin Fujin (The NewTrue Woman) as the organ of this movement. But in no free way could I express my opinion in the paper nor even in public speech. I had to hide my thought in the sleeves of a literary garment and under the vague title of "the woman question." On such a vast topic I could scarcely spread my thought.

The sisters in the United States may laugh at the idea that I had no power to proclaim woman suffrage boldly, but let me quote here a few lines from the Japanese law: Women and young men (young men under twenty years of age) are not allowed to come to political meetings; also not allowed to become organizers." My movement was absolutely forbidden under these few lines of our stony-hearted and fanatical old law. Before I started in Japan, at the time of the Okuma's Cabinet, an effort was made to send a plea to Congress to leave out the word "women" from this law. I met Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Minister of Justice, at that time, and a member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a member of the House of Representatives and the leader of the Doshi Kai. (Now he is leader of the Ken Sei Kai.) This party was then the largest in numbers in the House of Representatives. I told them my opinion. Mr. Ozaki agreed to my idea, and Mr. Adachi is contemplating this movement with great interest.

ENROLLING the scroll of the history of our country, tracing it up to the ancient time, one finds the ancestral goddess of our country to be Ama-Terasu-O-Mikami, "the Lady of the Light." She was the feminine element, the divine mistress of creation. One follows down to the era of Jin-go-ko-go, an empress who reigned over Corea. I behold her brave figure. So in the history of our country we can find the brilliant spirits of many females whose political activities were really great.

At present Japan is standing at its most important moment. She never before had such activity. The contact with the European war, the Siberian question, the Chinese question, and the question of the international relation with the United States, a relation which must be most friendly and needs our vital patroitic emotion, all press for attention. So many affairs are longing and waiting the feminine hand to touch and heal them. Such a busy autumn approaching for us!

From the experience of my life, which is like unto the mounting waves on the stormy ocean, from my intellectual training, philosophic, religious and artistic, in which my external experience and internal intellect are humanized, I have dared formulate this one political opinion. Fervently I wish I could publish and spread this opinion. In this intention I will publish the magazine *The Japanese Suffragist* as my political organ. I am going to continue my work which I was obliged to stop in Japan. This magazine will be printed both in Japanese and English, and will be sent all over Japan, the United States and Europe. My supreme hope in proclaiming this declaration is that it will inspire better understanding and more friendship between the United States and Japan. It is also to be a prophetic cry foretelling the dawn of the peace of the world.

THE sisters in the United States, the sisters in Japan and the sisters in the international suffrage movement, I trust, will all agree to my plan and aid me. I say again, the social philosophy which will bring forth the prosperity of society and the peace of the world must be based upon the recognition of the inherent differences and complementariness of the two sexes—male boldness, female pureness—masculine fortitude, feminine gentleness.

Brothers of the male nature, in Japan and the United States, who occupy governmental positions, I pray all of you do not let this policy—whereby a glorious guardianship of civilization by both sexes can be established on the earth—please do not let this policy stand so long in unmated loneliness.

June 1, 1918.

New Jersey Munition Workers Appeal to the President

THE New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party held its first noon meeting for munition workers this week at the International Arms and Fuse Company's works at Bloomfield. Great enthusiasm was aroused and many signatures added to a petition to the President for action. Many of the young women who heard the story of the fight for suffrage wrote personal letters to Washington.

The speaker of the occasion was Mrs. O. F. Moses, a new member, who joined the National Woman's Party at the "Suffrage Flag-raising" held recently at the home of Mrs. George G. Scott, in Montclair. Mrs. Moses is working actively for the amendment, and is proving a valuable addition to the Branch.

The other women who assisted at the factory meeting were: Mrs. G. G. Scott, Secretary, and Mrs. R. M. Laird, Treasurer, and Mrs. C. D. Karr, the Chairman of the Eighth Congressional District. These later interviewed many of the workers, and found a strong sentiment for the amendment. They sold many copies of that issue of THE SUFFRAGIST containing an account of the

Concluded on Page 14

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Miss Ellen Schmidt	2.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham	500.00
Mr. Hamilton Michelsen	20.00
Membership Fees	25.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	728.25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$334,222.95
Total collected by National Headquarters through June 22, 1918	$334,951.20

Contributions made to Ohio Headquarters:

Mrs. John Cooper Edwards	100.00
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Total collectd by Branches	238.50
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	59,058.32
Total collected by Branches through June 22, 1918	59,296.82
Grand Total	394,248.02
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$390,610.52

The Protest of Tennessee

TENNESSEE women, along with the women of all other states in the Union, want the right of ballot through federal amendment, and furthermore they are growing very impatient over the delay in the disposal of the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment by the United States Senate.

There can be no question that the federal amendment is the safest, the fairest and most direct method of obtaining what the majority of the 8,000,000 women who are of voting age in this country most ardently desire.

American Senators have no moral right to fail to pass the amendment or even to delay it longer. It is wrong to deny American women complete enfranchisement when the life of democracy hangs in the balance.

Our country has long claimed to be the first and most advanced democracy in the world, and the attitude of those senators who are delaying the bill is inconceivable, since it places the United States in the attitude of being the only democracy to turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of its women for the right of suffrage.

Great Britain's House of Lords has long been considered a very citadel of conservatism and yet by an overwhelming vote it gave women the ballot.

War-ridden France found time between Verdun and Cambrai to proclaim through its Chamber of Deputies that women should have the vote "first of all as an act of delayed justice, and secondly as a move dictated by public interest." Italy's Prime Minister has pledged municipal enfranchisement to Italian women.

Our neighbors the Canadian women go proudly on their way filling men's places left vacant by the war, since they have been given the vote.

So much for suffrage victories across the water, while on the reverse side of the screen we find Germany belittling woman suffrage and laughing in the face of those nations which have taken the final step toward complete democracy.

On which side does the United States government stand on the subject of woman suffrage? Beside her ally, Great Britain, or beside her Teutonic foe?

Are we Huns or are we blood-brothers of England in the world-fight for democracy? The eyes of the whole world are turned toward the United States Senate. To them will belong the splendid honor of deciding the question to the everlasting credit of the United States or else to them will belong the obloquy of keeping American women in the same class as those of their Teutonic foes. —*Nashville American, May, 1918.*

An Echo

MR. Hughes' view expressed in the last presidential campaign is one which might be taken by all sensible men in the Senate—namely: That it is desirable to remove this issue from the field of practical politics as soon as possible, since enfranchisement is virtually a foregone conclusion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Pass the Amendment

FOR more than four months the Senate of the United States has had before it the resolution already passed by the House, proposing the submission to the states of an amendment to the Constitution which will provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be limited or abridged on account of sex. It is time the resolution was passed by the Senate.

No possible good purpose can be accomplished by further delay. The pros and cons of woman suffrage have been discussed for years beyond number. War brings a new element into the problem, emphasizing in every belligerent country the widening scope of woman's usefulness to the state. Every Senator knows how he proposes to vote on this measure when it comes to final issue. Debate would be useless. Delay is mere evasion.

The Senate should pass the amendment without further equivocation. The suffrage issue has been discussed long enough. America's mind is made up, and it is good war economy to hasten the completion of an act of elementary justice already too long delayed.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, May 24, 1918.*

The Senate Vote

JUST after the opening of the Senate, Senator Hollis announced that the vote on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment would be taken next Thursday. The Susan B. Anthony suffragists, of the only sex which is stern enough to go to jail in asserting "self-determination," rely on the President and the Democratic Party to produce the votes or take the consequences.—*Washington Times, June 21, 1918.*

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Miss Rebecca Hourwich	3
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Total	26

Comments of the Press

The Suffrage Amendment

THE United States Senate is about to vote on the suffrage amendment. The vote is likely to be a very close one, if the amendment happens to be defeated by one vote, it is hoped that vote will not come from Ohio. What is the sense, anyway, standing in the way of manifest destiny? It will be inconvenient and uncomfortable for a public man to be loitering around after the reform has become the law of the land. How any man can vote against giving the women a voice in the government, seeing how devoted they are to every purpose calculated to help the soldiers on the battle line, is strange indeed. If they can't fight they can work and it is work that is to count in the future. After looking at the women and their devotion to the government's efforts to win the war, it is really strange that the men will not give them a voice in the government, which they have done so much to save. We do hope the Ohio senators will honor the women by their support of the amendment.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, May 10, 1918.*

The He-Man of the Senate

SENATOR Brandegree of Connecticut arises in the Senate, a virile specimen of the once disappearing but now reviving he-man type, to say that woman's place is in the home and man's in the saloon, and that we cannot win the war by getting them out of their proper places. We stretch the Senator's words a little, but arrive at his point.

Senator Brandegee is tired, as most of us become too often, of talk, talk of prohibition and talk of suffrage. He is tired of stuff and nonsense, faldelals and teaching your grandmother to suck eggs.

We know what the senator wants—and it would be a relief to all of us. He wants some real American two-gun men to get full of red eye and forty rod likker and wade through Picardy and Flanders like flames of hell's fire, swim the Rhine, shoot up Berlin, grab the kaiser, swing him across a bronco and bring him back domesticated enough to tend bar at Mike's place.

In the meanwhile all the senator hears is words, words about votes for women and tea for men, and it gives him, as a he-man, a pain. In a moment of relief and relapse from the painful effort of trying to reason things out we all say, "Hear! Hear." But that gets us nowhere and the questions remain, awaiting talk and decision. . . . .

The economic and political place of women in the nation presents another question which is pushed to the front by the very events of war, by the new forms of work which women can do, by their new responsibilities in politics and government. War is not pushing these questions into the background. It is pushing them to the front.

We are afraid that the he-man will have to consider them. If a he-man's skull were emptied he himself would be astonished by the amount of stuff and nonsense that would be found in it, most of it preventing thought.—*Chicago Tribune, May, 1918.*

Some Kind of Diplomacy

WHEN the pickets were making life miserable for Mr. Wilson, he would not treat with them—but he wrote a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who does not belong to their organization, warmly commending suffrage.

Now that the Woman's Party munition workers are haunting the White House, he declines to see them—but he writes another letter to Mrs. Catt, who does not belong to the Woman's Party, warmly commending suffrage.

We do not know just whether this is open diplomacy or closed diplomacy—but it does seem to be some kind of diplomacy.

Maybe some guy who is brighter than we are will "think up" a name for it.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader, June 17, 1918.*

The Final Warning

EVERY American is proud of what his country is doing in the great war.

Proud of the soldiers training in home camps.

Proud of the boys battling at the front.

Proud of the sailors watching and fighting on the seas.

Proud of the women nursing back to health and strength those who have temporarily fallen out of the ranks, wounded or ill.

For the men Congress has not hesitated to give all that was asked.

From the women the one thing most earnestly sought has been withheld.

The Senate, by delaying the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, has lined this country up, not with our allies but with our enemies, for the only nations that have refused the rights of women are the barbaric supporters of the Teuton cause.

President Wilson in a message to Mrs. Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, has put himself fully and squarely on the side of suffrage. His concluding sentences voice a supreme truth and sound an earnest hope. The President writes:

The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session.

Upon the Senate rests the responsibility of our aloofness from our friends.—*Washington Times, June 13, 1918.*

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Poor Politics

PRESIDENT Wilson, as the head of his party, has given repeated assurances that he is in favor of the passage of the constitutional amendment. The last vote on this question showed that if it is again lost the defeat will be chargeable to the Democrats. This would be a poor brand of politics to play. Politics aside, one then wonders why there should be any objection to permitting women to vote.—*Indianapolis News.*

Free the Women

PEOPLE all over the country are awaiting the action of the United States Senate in passing a resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. The lower house has already taken such action and the question is broad enough so that it should be placed in judgment before the entire country as a whole. Nothing can be gained at this time by delays or discussions. The time for argument for or against woman suffrage has long since passed.

If the Senate endorses this constitutional amendment the question will be referred to the vote of the states and if two-thirds ratify the amendment, American women will come into their own legal rights and independence by 1920. In bringing democracy to the world, which is our battle slogan, why not be consistent and free the most capable and deserving of women in the world?—*Oberlin (Ohio) Tribune, May 21, 1918.*

"Up to Wilson"

PRESIDENT Wilson, to be sure, has seen the light at last and announces that it is essential to his foreign policy that suffrage be granted to the women of the United States. It is said that a number of senators have recently received letters from him, written by his own hand, laying before them his reasons for desiring passage of the Anthony amendment at this time. The matter was brought up at one of the most recent Cabinet meetings, and Cabinet members heretofore opposed to the amendment have announced their support. But still there are Democrats who make the submission of the bill to the Senate impossible because they are withholding their support of the President in this as they have not dared to do in other measures.

However, the women are not overlooking the fact that the power of the Administration to put through Congress all measures in which it is really interested has been proved time and again. While admitting that it is only the personal prejudice of antiquated Democratic senators that is opposing the will of the Party in refusing support to the Anthony amendment, the women of the United States will never believe that it is impossible for the Administration which forced the Overman Bill through the Senate to secure the three votes necessary for the establishment of equal suffrage.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, June 6, 1918.*

Japanese Suffrage

Concluded from Page 11

recent deputation of munitions workers which made an attempt to secure an audience with the President to plead the cause of national enfranchisement.

Mrs. Karr tried to obtain permission to hold similar meetings inside the grounds, and was informed by the supervisor that a written request would probably be favorably considered. This request has been made and it is planned to hold a large meeting on Wednesday, June 26. Other factories will also be visited.

THE petition sent to Washington to the President, signed by a large number of the girls in the factory, was as follows: "We, the undersigned women munition workers, herewith pledge our support to you in your work for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and herewith petition you as the leader of democracy to see to it that this war measure is put through without further delay, and justice assured to the women of these United States."

Lagging Behind

IT may seem rather odd that the young and lively Congress of the United States allows the old and solemn Parliament of the United Kingdom to run ahead of it in radical legislation. The institution which the British love to call the "mother of parliaments" has recently raced in front of the American daughter to extend the franchise to women. Venerable Britannia has tripped along before youthful Columbia to embrace the suffragists, even though some of them over there were window-breakers and incendiaries, while over here the most miltiant were only White House pickets. Six million women have been added in a perfectly constitutional manner to the voters in the British isles, while in this country we are deciding, state by state, the passing of a constitutional amendment of similar effect.—*Boston Herald.*

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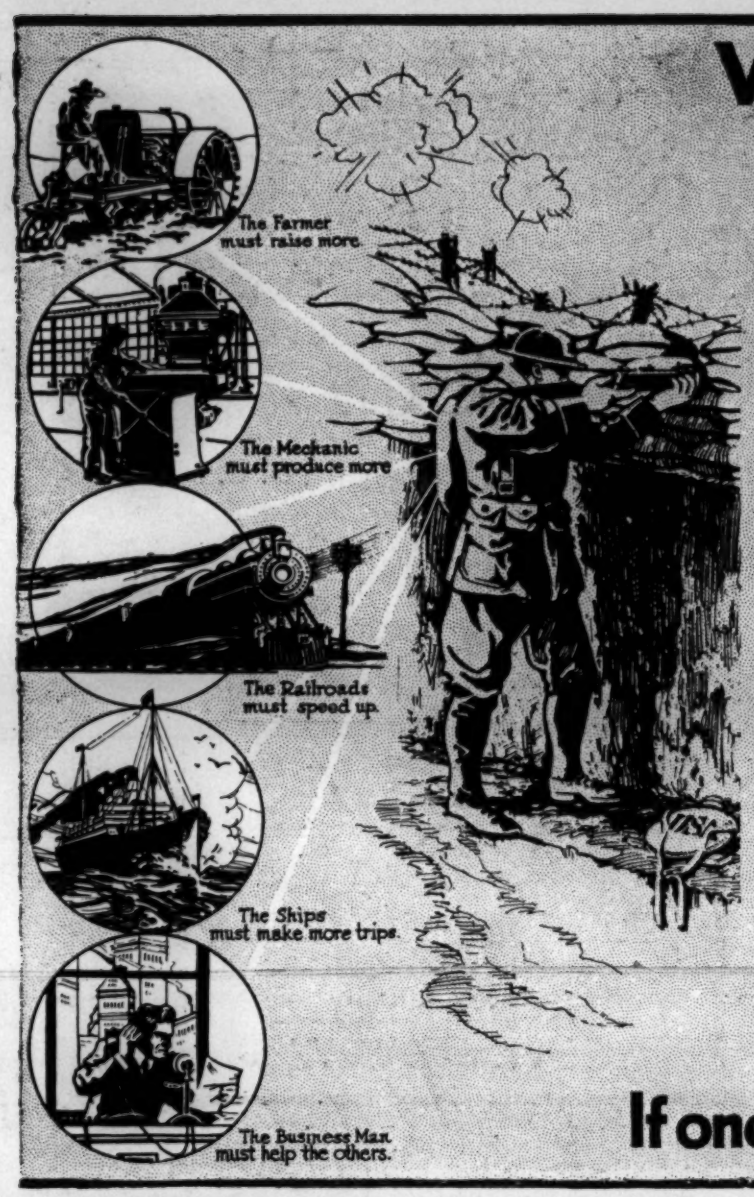
The Farmer must raise more.
The Mechanic must produce more
The Railroads must speed up.
The Ships must make more trips.
The Business Man must help the others.

I watched the New York detachment of our new National Army swing down Fifth Avenue. There were ten thousand of them marching through the heavy, swirling snow.

The even lines of olive drab figures, the bright, fresh young faces, the quivering flags came out more rugged and businesslike in the storm than they would have in the sunshine. The weather chipped in to show everybody that this was an army trained for a big and serious job.

I wondered how many more would have to go. We may have to send all the young men and then call for the older men, just as France has done, and just as we did during the Civil War. None of us want that to happen.

The only way to stop the outflow of soldiers is to beat the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The only way to do that is to give our boys in the trenches so much of the munitions of war —of such excellent quality—that they will be as superior to the enemy as a workman with a turret lathe is to a workman with an old hand lathe.

So let us think quickly of better ways to do our work. Scarcity of labor has made the American people a nation of inventors. For war alone we invented the torpedo, the wireless torpedo, the submarine, the ironclad, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the revolver, the magazine pistol, the aeroplane, and the high-power cannon.

The war today demands that we do more than we ever have done before. Let us all speed up, with the thought that we, too, are fighting the enemy, even if we can't see him. Let us hurry our work at our desks and benches, and thus keep millions of men out of the trenches.

(Signed) John H. Patterson
President
The National Cash Register Company.

If one slows down all are delayed

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